

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Commissioners appointed by the last Indiana Legislature to organize a new State bank, were in session in Indianapolis last week. They located branches at the following places: Indianapolis, New Albany, Fort Wayne, Madison, Connersville, Bedford, Lima, Lafayette, and LaPorte.

The amount to be subscribed at each branch, for the purpose of its organization, is \$100,000. After a sufficient number of branches are organized, each appoints a member of the board of directors to manage the affairs of the whole. Each branch is mutually responsible for the liabilities of all others, and the stockholders are also individually responsible for the liabilities of all the branches. After the central board of directors is organized, that board will authorize an increase of the capital of each branch to such an amount as may be deemed appropriate, within the limit prescribed by the charter, which authorizes an aggregate capital not exceeding \$5,000,000 for all the branches.

CROPS IN KENTUCKY.—Of the ravages of insects, the Princeton Kentuckian says: In this locust year, or is it a natural general for insects of all kinds? The fly is crawling over wheat-fields, the cut-worms are sweeping gardens and corn-fields, and the locusts are going to destroy the remnant, we suppose. On Perryman's knob, just northeast of town, they are as numerous as a Russian army. A great many of the shrubs and bushes, in many cases, are stripped of leaves, and the ground is strewn thick with their locust shells, and if you toss a rock in any of the trees a crowd of locusts will rise up with a roar that would credit Pharaoh's seraphim. On returning from the knob, we encountered an army of cut-worms that covered the road as thick as paving-stones.

The Carrollton Times says: The crop throughout Carroll and Trimble counties, from all that we can learn, looks very promising. The wheat, oats and grass never looked better, and the corn promises an abundant yield. The farmers are really anticipating that "good times are coming," and that long looked-for period, it is hoped, will be realized by as grateful a body of husbandmen, in this section, as ever tilted the earth.

The Princeton (Calwell) County Kentuckian of Saturday says: We are sorry to state that a large portion of the wheat fields in this and the adjoining counties are suffering severely from the ravage of the fly. The early crops sustain the greatest injury, while fields that were sown late are comparatively unharmed. A great deal of the oats is quite inferior. The corn needs a good heavy rain, very much at this time.

In Christian county much damage has been done, and in some instances, fields are almost destroyed by the fly; but we do not learn that, even in that county, the evil is quite as wide-spread as rumor has it. In Todd and Logan the presence of the fly has been noticed, but its depredations are by no means serious.

The Bardonia American says: The locusts are coming; millions of them are making their appearance in the woods and fields. For the present their advent is a god-send to our poor starved hogs, which are now busily engaged in devouring them.

GREAT DROUGHT IN TEXAS.—The La Grange paper says the memory of man has no recollection of such a drought. It had not rained in that vicinity since January.

The State Gazettelet says: The drought experienced about Austin, is universal throughout the State. Judge Jesse Grimes says it exceeds any drought that he has known in the twenty-eight years he has resided in Texas.

The Dallas Herald says there has been but one rain since the first week in January, in that section, and in many places none at all.

The above, says the Houston Telegraph, is a fair sample of the accounts from all parts of the State. The prospects of good crops were never more gloomy.

A PR-PRICITY.—The report is very generally current throughout the country that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the Methodist preacher who died the celebrated "Cooper's wells" has had a dream somewhat like the one enjoyed a few years ago by a certain king of Egypt named Pharaoh. Probably every one has heard of parson Cooper's dream or dreams which he had to guide him in his search after water while he was digging "the well." It seems that his dream proved true—he procured water, and the water procured health for his afflicted wife, and has imparted it to thousands since.

We have heard it repeatedly asserted lately that parson Cooper dreamed recently that this portion of the world to be cursed with a seven years' dearth, famine caused by absence of rain. Really it seems as though we have entered upon the death-creators to Noah when he came out of the ark with be kept:—While the earth remains, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.—Gen. 8, ch. 22 v.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.—Owing to the scarcity of corn, great famine seems to be stalking abroad in portions of the country, producing sad pictures of distress. We notice, in a late Aberdeen paper, a call for a meeting of the citizens of Monroe county, in this State, to take measures for the relief of helpless persons in the county who are destitute of bread and without the means of purchasing it.

A correspondent of the Dalton Times draws a distressing picture of the starving condition of the poor in Northern Georgia. More than one half of the people are without corn and money. The cry is, "Corn, corn, corn! do you know any corn for sale?" The answer is, "I have traveled twenty miles around, every way, and can hear of not a bushel to be had, for love, charity or money." The poor man offers to work a day for a peck of corn, to feed his wife and children on. He is turned off with the answer, "My own family will have to suffer if I sell my corn." Horses and mules are turned out to perish, or live in the woods as best they can, and husbandmen that have farms and no corn will not be able to cultivate more land than they can tend with the hoe. The writer concludes by arguing the propriety of appealing to the Governors of Tennessee and Georgia for aid.—*Ja-kon (Miss) Flag.*

KNOW NOTHING IN COURT.—At the opening of the trial of a foreigner for murder, in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county, Va., on the 12th inst., a juror being on his voir dire to ascertain whether he was competent, the counsel for the prisoner asked the juror if he was a Know Nothing. The question was objected to by the Commonwealth, and an argument ensued, when the Judge overruled the question, but allowed the counsel for the prisoner to inquire of the juror "whether he belonged to any society or association of individuals which might bias his judgment in the trial of a foreigner." The prisoner's counsel declined to put this question. During the discussion, several of the jurors who had been accepted, admitted that they were members of the American party, and thereupon Mr. Collier stated that he had no objection to the most searching scrutiny which could be instituted and conducted, with the consent of the Court, for the purpose of ascertaining from those jurors who admitted they were of the American party, what secret objects they had, if any hostile to the foreigners. But the counsel for the prisoner did not institute this inquiry.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.—Under this caption, the New York Courier and Enquirer gives some interesting statistics with regard to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sevastopol by the five hundred cannons which have vomited them. The accounts by the Asia represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which would amount to one hundred and sixty six thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies probably varies from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds—and forty pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two million-seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds—the price cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for thirteen days of four hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would not probably cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder costs, seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

A Damper.—The following letter from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, the very popular writer, shows that true womanly dignity has not departed from the female writers of the North. It appears that BARNUM, with his accustomed impudence and affronting placed her name on the published list of judges without having heard from her. This compelled her to make public her respectful declination, which she does with proper spirit. If BARNUM had any of the instincts of a gentleman, this letter would cause him to blush for the course he has pursued. The following is Mrs. Smith's letter:

Sir: Some few weeks since, returning from a professional engagement in Massachusetts, which had detained me a month, I found a letter from P. T. Barnum, Esq., requesting me to act as one of the Committee of Women, whose duty it should be to decide upon and award the premiums at what is called the Baby-show, to be held at Barnum's Museum, New York, some time in June next, I forget the date.

Upon reading the letter in question, I tossed it aside as one of the things unnecessary to a reply, and thought little more of it in relation to myself, being at the time encumbered with the cares consequent upon a change of residence, and having also sickness in my family. Probably I should not have given it a second thought, had not a friend last evening assured me that my name had already been been made public as a member of said committee. Under these circumstances I ask the privilege of a few words through the columns of this Tribune.

The P. T. Barnum Esq., I have nothing to say. He is the better judge of his own vocations, and in getting up his various monstrous or exhibitions of monsters, he is evidently in his true sphere, and it is for the public to judge of its quality and to protect itself from the enlargement of any "sphere" detrimental to good taste and sound morals. But I feel keenly whatever tends to vitiate the fine sense, or degrade the position of my own sex, and as my name has been placed in public connection with this premeditated exhibition, I am compelled to enter my protest, lest I be thought capable of lending to it aid and countenance.

Admitted.—The "Chicago Journal," a bitter Douglas and Pierce Free soil anti-American paper, says it is undoubtedly true, that "taking the whole Know Nothing party of the North together, it is sound at heart in principle and in action upon the side of slavery. For this was it ordained; for such a purpose is it now being countenanced and encouraged at the South, seconded by Northern dough-faces."

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
On the 8th of May, the barque Cora, of Baltimore, Capt. Bingham, sailed from that port for Liberia, Africa, with 115 emigrants, from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. Fifty-two were from this State viz: 17 from Casey county, 19 from Woodford county, 5 from Fayette county, 4 from Barren county, 2 from Shelby county, 2 from Boyle county, 1 from Lincoln county, 1 from Jessamine county, and 1 from Louisville. Twenty-five of them were males, and twenty-seven were females. All the males but two, were under thirty-seven years of age; and all the females but two were under thirty-five. Except fourteen of the fifty-two all were over ten years of age. Several of the above emigrants could read and write. Many of them were members of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches. All were in good spirits from the hour of leaving Lexington to the time of sailing. They gave no trouble; were not molested on the way; paid no attention to the various opinions expressed to them that they were foolish to go to Liberia, and sent back word to their respective friends by messages and letters, that they were well, and gratified with their care and treatment. May He "who walketh upon the wings of the wind," give them a safe and prosperous passage.

In thirty-four or thirty-five days we expect they will land at their new home in Liberia. The Kentucky Colonization Society has been able to meet the expenses of the expedition. Another expedition will leave Kentucky for Liberia the last of October next. For passage write to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. The Kentucky Colonization Society has to pay \$67 for each emigrant over two years of age, to meet the expense of removal from Kentucky to Liberia, six months support in Liberia, and medical attention during those six months. Papers published in Kentucky please publish the above.

An important Rumor—Alleged Mediation of the United States in Europe.
Correspondence of the New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.—I hasten to send you an important diplomatic secret which has just transpired, leaked out, in fact, very slyly, the particulars of which, however, are still confined to the limited circle of Cabinet and ministerial council. The facts were hinted to me by a reliable friend, one whose position in the Department renders his knowledge of the affairs conclusive.

You will recollect that early during the last session of Congress, a memorial was presented from the New York Chamber of Commerce requesting our Government to offer its mediation to the belligerent powers of Europe. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, on the 21st of December, and by Mr. Clingman in the House a few days before. Much discussion was elicited especially in the House, but the matter was finally disposed of in a manner very unsatisfactory to the Senate, where it was secretly favored.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of the Bombardment.—The Invalid Russian publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment to the 15th, and by telegraph the Russian official accounts are brought down to the 25th April. Prince Gortschakoff describes the cannonade which was opened by the Allies on the 9th, as being tremendous; its object being to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and on the 10th, in less than four hours, silenced 50 of their opponent's guns. For the circumstances, Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun carriages were dismounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the equipments and batteries was successfully repaired. "From the 11th to the 14th," he says, "notwithstanding the enemy continued to cannonade the fortress with great energy during the day; and to bombard it during the night, the Russian works were not dismounted owing to the fortifications having a sufficient number of traverses and to the batteries being sheltered by the blind-ages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new ones, and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements; so that on the 15th, Sevastopol was as strong as before the bombardment." The Allies, he states, mount 250 guns, of which 80 were mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to dismount the Russian guns, and the operations of the besiegers have been generally successful, and that they are "quite to the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The garrison, he says, is intrepid and even gay. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April is set down at 7 subalterns, and 436 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers, and 1829 men wounded.

In his dispatch of the 24th Prince Gortschakoff says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slack. The damage done to the fortifications, and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion." **Suspension of the Siege.**—Telegraphs from Sevastopol to the 28th ult., state that on that day the allied commanders had suspended their fire, so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements, which were hourly expected. A Russian despatch, however, dated the evening of the 28th, says: "The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their approaches progress slowly. We have established at 100 yards from bastion No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which serve to form a continuous branch of communication."

Russian Reinforcements.—Information with regard to the gathering of the Russian reinforcements, is obtained from a telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan. The despatch itself has not been published, but it was stated in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st, that it contained an announcement of the arrival of the Russian reinforcements from the Caucasus, between Baku and Mackenzie's Farm, having been reinforced by two divisions of fresh troops. According to the statement of two Polish deserters there are 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sevastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simpheropol.

The North Forts.—A Gentle Hint.—The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 15th inst., says: "Fort Constantine and the forts north of the harbor, for the first time, took part in the contest to-day, firing clear across the harbor and towards the city, and the French lines. Their shot appear to be of immense weight and their guns of considerable range, as beyond all question, is a positive fact. I will advise you further in a few days, but must at present draw to a close. M."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The telegraphic reports of the foreign news brought by the Baltic, as published by us last week, were very much mixed up, and unsatisfactory. The mails have brought us the news in detail, and we make some selections therefrom in reference to affairs at Sevastopol. It will be seen, that appearances indicate that the results are in favor of Russia.

The official despatches from Lord Raglan are to the 17th of April only, and from Gen. Canrobert to the 16th. With regard to the siege of Sevastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault had been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present. No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on these forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage. The army before Sevastopol is in good condition; the troops are healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reinforcements were constantly arriving up to the latest date, the allies were neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea. According to the latest accounts, the bombardment was virtually suspended.

A correspondent gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery on the French lines, on the 13th. A Russian deserter, who escaped to the French lines, told the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries. General Bizot was wounded in this affair, and having been struck also with a bullet before the close of the fight, he died. In this sortie the French lost between fifty and sixty killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff Battery, with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgment in one portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

On the same night the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's pits, from which much annoyance and loss to working parties has been caused. Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command of the trenches, who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterwards for the protection of the trenches. In the last affray 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians 1000 strong. The total loss to the English was 21 men killed, and 4 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 50 killed and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th an attack was made upon the second rifle pit; but the pit was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians. The Turkish corps took part in a reconnaissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya, with the view of showing Omar Pasha the ground.

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even after storming, the south side will be untenable while the north remains in their hands.

Immense Expenditure of Ammunition.—During the first week of bombardment, the English trenches alone fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68 pound shot and shell; 7,800 18-inch shells, and 4,500 10-inch shells; making in all about 2,200 tons of shot, and 500 tons of powder. The English trenches mounted, on the 15th, 154 guns and mortars; the French, 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 1,500 tons of powder were expended.

Russian Sharp Shooting.—The Light-batteries are nearly silent now, but the riflemen on both sides keep up a constant fire on each other from the caves and rocks on each side of the valley where its sides contract at Inkermann. Sometimes I was watching three French Chasseurs "putting away" at a Russian who was sitting with his legs dangling over the side of a precipice, and now and then returning their fire. The French knew the man quite well, and admitted that he was so good a shot they did not care to expose themselves too freely. All their balls fell short of the man, and after he had received three or four rounds from each he raised his rifle, down went the Chasseurs and somebody else; "ping" flew the ball thro' the air, and "plop" it came against the rock behind which the foremost Chasseur was crouching. The Frenchman picked up the piece of lead, quite flattened out and bent, and showed it to his comrades, and then they resumed their practice, the result of which I did not wait to ascertain. Many of the Russian riflemen are excellent shots, but the majority of them are not equal to our own or to the French Chasseurs. An amateur in one of the batteries, anxious to see what kind of shooting the enemy would make, held his "wideawake" just above the parapet; in a moment two bullets went through it, and one of them struck the man's forehead, and he fell to a bit of another finger, and carried them away with it, so that the unfortunate experimentalist will be able to speak with authority on the question of Russian sharp shooting.

A British Engineer's Account of the Defence of Sevastopol.—The London Times of the 30th of April says:—"The following important and interesting information is contained in a letter just received from a captain in the Royal Engineers, in a letter which is dated the 9th of April. It may be stated that the officer in question is one of the three superior officers upon whom it will devolve to take a leading part in the assault upon Sevastopol. He says: On the extreme right of the Russians, and consequently exposed to our extreme left, is a bastion, called by the French the Bastion Du Mat, and by us the Flagstaff Battery, owing to its having, when we first came, a flagstaff in the salient. This bastion is one large battery, or rather succession of batteries, and the French left attack is principally directed against it. Next comes the bastion called the Garden Batteries, which are a succession of batteries in three tiers, and very powerful batteries they are, well supplied with 13-inch mortars, of which our left attack reaps the entire benefit. It was one of the shells from these batteries that wounded Armet yesterday. We oppose these batteries with the right portion of the French left attack and the left portion of the English left attack.

Next comes the creek that runs up towards us, in which the Russians can put their guns, and on our camp. Then comes the Barrack Battery, a most powerful assemblage of cannon, against which the principal force of the English left attack is directed. We have the battery all to ourselves, as we get the entire benefit of its fire. Next comes the Redan, consisting of two faces, one of which is directed against our left attack, and the other against our right (I mean the English right). You must know that the English left attack and the English right attack join each other from the center of the entire attack, the French left attack being on the left of us, and their right attack on the right of ours, including Inkermann and all that part. Well, to proceed. Next to the Redan comes the Malakoff Tower, which is the key of the whole position, and the spot where the assault will be made. It is considerably to the rear of all the other batteries, so that if we obtain possession of it we could see all their other defenses in the rear.

In front of this tower, and about half way between it and the advanced works of the French, right attack, is the far-famed Mamelon Hill, which is now causing such a stir. It is a knoll which commands most of the Russian works about the tower, and enfilades many of our advanced trenches. It was always considered our weak point. About five weeks ago the Russians made a lodgment about half way between the tower and the Mamelon. The French tried to drive them out of this, and failed. Since that the Russians have advanced on the Mamelon side, and in spite of all the efforts of the French, have retained it, and constructed on it a battery of thirteen large guns.

My principal duty here is to be in the trenches. There are four captains to whom command of the works, each of whom remains 24 hours down there, so that my turn comes one day in four. We have a subaltern under us, who only stays twelve hours, so that I remain through two reliefs of subalterns. The working parties are replaced every eight hours.

Now, as our advanced works are within two hundred yards of the main batteries of the place, and they keep up a constant fire on our working parties, you can imagine how harassing this work sometimes is. No man, be he ever so brave, can stand under fire for so long a time, inactive so far as fighting is concerned, without finding it a great wear and tear to his nerves. The first hour is the worst, as after that, one gets more used to it. The Russians treat us to a pleasing variety in the way of projectiles. First come the round shot of all size, which rushes past you with a shriek something like a railway whistle badly blown. Next comes the grape, which flies slower and round, like a large convoy of strong birds, flying very swiftly. Then comes a gun shell, which approaches like a round shot, but has the pleasing trick of bursting when it reaches you; so that you have to run a double risk—first of the shot itself, and then of the pieces. Next comes the mortar-shell, which the rebels really the worst of the large projectiles. I somewhat dread the least; it remains in the air for nearly half a minute, and in the night you can see it quite plainly, owing to its bearing the fuse. It glances along very gently whistling every now and then like a peewit or plover, which becomes louder and louder until it drops. Although you can see it all the way, it is a most difficult thing to tell where it will fall; and none but the oldest hands (men of whom it is said that they have got so injured to fire that a cannon ball would hop off the pit of their stomach) can really make good guess as to where they will drop. What makes

it worse than a gun shell is that the former flying so low retains its impetus, so that if it is once past you before it bursts all the pieces still continue to fly forward and you are safe.

Whereas as the mortar-shell is pitched as high as it will go into the air and then drops, the pieces have no other impetus than what the bursting charge gives them to fly in every direction for a radius of 200 yards and sometimes considerably more. But my greatest horror of all and the deadliest we have, is the Russian rifle bullet. It is not so perfect as ours, but as Mercutio says, "It will do well enough." This little gentleman gives you no warning, but flies about all day long, and ranges 1,200 yards. At a quarter of that distance it will go through two men.

You ask me my opinion about the siege. In the first place, I feel great diffidence in speaking about it, having no previous practical knowledge of the subject. Then again, our information concerning the resources of the enemy inside the town is so uncertain and so contradictory, that one who has seen the awful strength of the defenses, stretching as they do completely around this side, with tiers of batteries and intrenchments one behind the other, and frequent salient points flanking the entire line, and bringing a tremendous cross fire upon every point, but most feel, that an assault now will be attended with far greater carnage than it would have been six months since.

And yet that assault must be made, and in my humble opinion, within the next ten days. God grant that it may be successful, for on it will depend the safety of the entire army. I know that the assaulting columns are told off, and the engineer officers who has to lead them, but it is kept a secret. There are at the present moment in the left attack only three engineers between whom it will lie, for it will be a captain, and one of our captains was wounded three or four days ago. The chances are therefore two to one against it being me; but if it is I shall, I hope to do my duty, and if I survive I shall have certain promotion. Anyhow we shall all have a clasp for the business, and it is one that must be done sooner or later.

I am very glad that our present harassing work is drawing to a close. Save we have brought our approaches so much nearer the enemy our engineering casualties have greatly increased, and within a fortnight, out of a strength of 32 engineers, only 23 of them did trench duty, and were under fire, we have had two killed, two wounded and one taken prisoner. The weakest point in the Russian line is most undoubtedly the Malakoff Tower, and this they have lately strengthened by establishing a company and constructing a formidable battery on the Mamelon-hill, so called from its round and knoll-like appearance. I fancy this will be the point of the main assault, though I make no doubt we shall assault in many other places. We shall then push on and try to enter the tower works with the retreating Russians. Once more within the tower, we shall seize all the rest of their line in reserve, and the south side of the town must be ours. Then comes the problem, for the north side is a still more powerful fortress than the south, and unless the fleet can help us, we shall be completely under their fire, and unable to retain possession of the place. Time, however, the disposer of events, will show; and in the meanwhile we had better set our houses in order, and prepare to do our duty as all Englishmen should.

FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.—The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Shanghai on the 2nd, with intelligence from Japan to the 23d ult. The United States treaty was ratified on the 21st.

From Shanghai advices are to the 19th inst. The city was retaken by the Imperialists on the night of the 17th ult. (Chinese New Year's Day). They set fire to it at various points, and a large portion of it was burnt. The rebels were killed or dispersed, and the people are rebuilding in their old quarters. The foreigners who were in the rebel service made their escape to Woosung on the day preceding the attack, and treachery on the part of the Canton men admitted the Imperial troops.

Lew, the rebel chief, has been beheaded, but Chin-ling has escaped. Less bloodshed than was anticipated took place, and the Imperial generals showed great forbearance and humanity towards the people. There was a large supply of powder, &c., in the city, but scarcely any food, and those who were not fighting men were reduced to the greatest straits.

The capture of the city has given universal satisfaction. The marine of the French frigate La Joanne d'Arc assisted in keeping order and preventing robbery. The troops which were encamped around Shanghai have been sent with all speed to operate against Nankin and Chin-king, where the rebels are said to be losing ground; but we have no authentic intelligence to rely on.

At Canton the Imperialists have gained a complete victory over a large rebel fleet, and the river traffic is again open to native crafts and large supplies of the necessities of life are thus conveyed to the Canton market. Previously great distress was felt by the poorer class, prices being ruinously high. The surgeons have been driven from their head-quarters, near Wampoa, the greater part of their fleet taken or destroyed, the town of Sanchow burnt, and Blenheim Fort recaptured. This took place on the 7th inst. The Mandarins having been strengthened by the adherence of many influential villages, whose "craves" acted on shore and gave no quarters to the rebels who fell into their hands. This success, if promptly and energetically followed up, may be productive of much ultimate good; but it must be remembered that, although this body of rebels has been destroyed there are many other bands which must be subdued ere trade can be re-established on any secure basis. As yet there is no improvement.

The rebel chiefs have escaped with a portion of their fleet, and will doubtless go to increase the number of pirates who swarm at the entrance and on the river.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES AGAIN DESTROYED.—We copy the following from the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate: **IGNORANCE DISPLAYED.**—For the second time this season many miles of the telegraphic wires in Franklin and Lauderdale counties in this State have been torn down by some persons unknown, who, it is said, believe the telegraph is responsible for and the cause of the dry weather which has prevailed for the past twelve months! Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askelon that such ignorance and such superstitions exists in Alabama, in the wealthy counties of Franklin and Lauderdale, in the immediate vicinity of Tusculum, and in the shadow of the shadow of the bible and Florence, and where three newspapers are published! Oh, where is the school-master, that is not at work among the people? Missionaries for such heathens are needed.

The canvass for Governor in Tennessee is waxing warm. Gov. JOHNSON is the anti-American, and Col GENTRY the American candidate. A large number of leading Democrats, have published their determinations not to support Johnson.

Stage Lines.

SHELBYVILLE & EMINENCE STAGE LINE. connecting with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, JOHN R. BECKLEY, Proprietor.
This line leaves Shelbyville, at 6 o'clock a. m., meets the morning train (eastward and westward) on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad at Eminence, at 8 a. m., arriving in Louisville or Frankfort at 10 a. m. Returning, it leaves Louisville at 10 a. m., and arrives in Shelbyville at 6 a. m., and arrives in Cincinnati at 7 p. m.
I return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on this line since its commencement, and may rely on every thing being done to insure the safe and speedy transit of passengers, my object being to accommodate, and by so doing, hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
Office in Shelbyville, Armstrong's Redding House.
JOHN R. BECKLEY.

ADAMS'S EXPRESS.
The public are respectfully informed that we will forward packages DAILY to Shelbyville, Ky., Enniscorthy, connecting at that place with J. R. BECKLEY'S Line of Stages, leaving Louisville by the 2:30 p. m. train, and arriving at Shelbyville at 6 a. m. Packages will be delivered at once on arrival, and carried at low rates.
S. A. JONES, Agent, 545, Main st., Louisville, May 16, 1855.

Professional Cards.

Dr. Professional and Business Cards, of six lines or less, inserted free of cost. \$4 per month; \$4; one year (if a subscriber) \$3; if not, \$7.

DR. A. SCHUE
HAVING determined to locate permanently in Shelbyville, offers his professional services, as Physician and Surgeon to the community.
OFFICE—in the Law Office of J. M. and W. F. HICKMAN, Residence, Redding House, July 19, 1854. lm757

DR. J. F. HICKMAN.
Office in room over J. Hall's Drug Store, Feb. 28, 1855. lm759

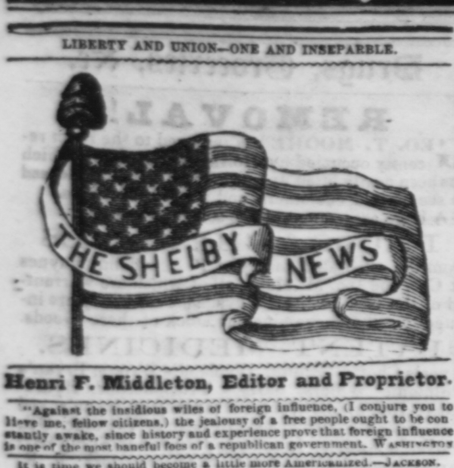
DR. WM. SINGLETON.
HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Redding House.
Jan 25, 1854. lm752

DR. I. WESTERFIELD & SON
OFFER their services in the practice of Medicine. They will give special attention to the treatment of all diseases.
RESIDENCE—South side of Main street, a few doors below the Post Office.
Shelbyville, Ky. August 23, 1854. lm762

DR. BENJAMIN L. STEPHENS,
HAVING located permanently in Shelbyville, Ky., tenders to the citizens of the town and vicinity his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Office at his Dwelling, on Main street, nearly opposite the "Redding House."
Dec. 20, 1854. lm779

M. D. McHENRY. T. R. COCHRAN.
McHENRY & COCHRAN.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky.
Office on Main street, two doors east of the Post Office.
Jan 24, 1855. lm784

JOSHUA TEVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will practice in the Courts of Shelby, and adjoining counties.
J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK,
ATTORNEYS AND CO. Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square January 4, 1854. 625



WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1855

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM W. LIVING, of Warren.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JAMES G. HARDY, of Warren.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JAMES HARRIS, of Franklin.
FOR TREASURER.
RICHARD C. WINTERMITH, of Hardin.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.
ANDREW McKINLEY, of Louisville.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DAVID R. HARGRAVE, of Cumberland.
FOR ATTORNEY.
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette.

WE are authorized to announce **Rev. JOHN D. MATTHEWS**, as a candidate for election to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WE are authorized to announce **RICHARD C. WINTERMITH**, Esq., as a candidate for election to the office of Register of Land Office.

WE are authorized to announce that **THOMAS S. PAGE**, present Auditor of Public Accounts, is a candidate for reelection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the special notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summer Arrangement. We would call the attention of readers to the advertisement of Russell and Young, Proprietors of the Shelbyville and Louisville Accommodation Stage Line. I will be leaving for that line fully equipped, and we hope to receive the liberal share of the public patronage. Mr. Thomas H. Young, we can speak from practical experience, will do everything for man and horse, and will save the expense of many trips to the city. When we say, therefore, that he will attend promptly and carefully to any business entrusted to him, we speak from our knowledge of the facts.

Stock for sale. See the advertisement of Jacob Hise Jr., who has a lot of stock for sale. Those wishing to purchase, could give him a call.

A Bouquet.—To Mrs. Thomas J. Throop, we are indebted for a large and splendid bouquet of fine roses of various kinds. A more beautiful collection we have rarely seen. She will accept our thanks; and our wishes that her pathway through life may ever be strewn with the richest flowers from the parterres of Happiness, Contentment and Prosperity.

Crops of Shelby.—We have made inquiries in reference to the crops of this county; and from what we can learn, we believe the prospects for an abundant crop of all kinds, were never better. We are of opinion, that the wheat crop will be better than that of any year since 1839, which produced one of the best crops ever raised in the county.

Homicide.—On the 20th instant, GEORGE PATTON, near Covington, Ky., killed JOHN F. AXELROT, by shooting him with a pistol.

Variable.—At the time of our last issue, and for two days afterwards, the weather was extremely hot. From Friday last until Monday morning fires were particularly agreeable. Our climate is great on changes.

Libel Suits.—Some of the famous, or infamous, Hardin county jury, that acquitted **MAT. WARD**, have sued the Louisville "Courier," the "Democrat," and some of those who composed an indignation meeting in Meade county, for libel! We believe, in the suits against the "Courier" and the "Democrat" damages in each case are laid at only twenty thousand dollars! In the suit against the gentlemen of Meade county, by **THOMAS THURSTON**, the damages are laid at fifty thousand dollars!

Fire.—There was an alarm of fire on Monday, occasioned by the ignition of an old stable in the rear of Mrs. H. C. HARRIS's lot. We presume it was occasioned by a spark from the chimney of a free negro house adjacent, where they were cooking for a ball to come off that night, or from a lighted cigar thrown down by some negro going to, or returning from the whiskey-lick.

U. S. Government Expenses.—The list of the specific appropriations by the last Congress has been published, and foots up the snug little sum \$71,574,357! The contingent expenses for which appropriations were made, but the amounts were not and could not be specified, will probably swell the whole expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year to seventy-five or eighty millions! A terrible year was raised about twelve millions expended by the administration of **JOHN Q. ADAMS**; and the Democrats undertook to retrench and reform the expenditures of the Government! and here is the end of their reform! increased the sum from twelve to seventy-five million! A reform with vengeance, is it not!

The Virginia Election.—The result of the Virginia election, it appears to be conceded by accounts from that State, is the election of **HENRY A. WISE** as Governor, by ten thousand majority. We did not anticipate any such result; but, although defeated, the American party is not conquered.

Locusts.—During the past week, the Locusts have been making their advent amongst us. The woods, and fences are teeming with them, and the ear is pained with the dull monotony of their noise.

Of Course.—**JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS**, one of the high priests of Abolitionism, is out in a long letter, bitterly denunciatory of the American party. Of course, it could not be other wise: **GIDDINGS** knows Americanism is the antipodes of Abolitionism.

Shooting.—We learn that, on the night of the 19th instant, some persons undertook to watch a house in the northwestern section of this county, at which it was said the American party held meetings. Just after dark, **MR. SAMUEL KINKEAD**, **MR. THOMAS PRICE**, and another gentleman (who have the premises rented, and under cultivation)—arrived at the house, and proceeded to put up their horses, when they were fired upon, and several shot took effect upon each. We are pleased to learn, that none of the wounds are dangerous. The matter will undoubtedly undergo a judicial investigation.

On the 23rd instant, a violent tornado passed through a portion of Illinois, including Chicago, and many houses, barns, stables, etc., were destroyed, and stock killed. It was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail.

On the 16th, a terrible tornado passed through Michigan, doing much damage.

K. N.'s and Slavery.—**Mr. Thomas R. WHITING**, M. C. from New York city, and a leading member of the Know-Nothing, has addressed a letter to **Henry A. WISE**, of Virginia, rebuking him for his assertion that the K. N. party at the North are Freesoilers and Abolitionists, and asserting that it is perfectly neutral on the subject of slavery.

Love and Suicide.—A printer named **SPENCER DAVIS**, at Logansport, Ind., committed suicide on the 16th instant, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

More of Mr. Perry.—The National Intelligencer of the 23d inst., publishes a long letter from **Mr. Perry**, addressed to the President of the United States, vindicating himself from the charges brought by **Mr. Soule**. He speaks very severely of **Mr. Soule**, and charges him with complicity with the French revolutionists, and says that his position at Madrid led him to desire war, and that by transmitting erroneous information he caused the Ostend Conference to compromise our government before Europe. **Mr. Perry** says that if he had resisted **Mr. Soule**, he would have been foiled in his runnings and would have undone the work he has done, honorably and fairly, abusing no confidence, and failing in no duty.

Another Americanism.—**Gov. GARDNER**, of Massachusetts, has given another evidence of his genuine Americanism, in vetoing the bill passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to nullify and defeat the fugitive slave law in that State. The Attorney General also has published an opinion declaring the law unconstitutional and void. Notwithstanding the Legislature passed the act.

Will the anti-American press of Kentucky give to Gov. GARDNER due thanks, or will they abuse him as they did for refusing to remove Judge LORING?—We shall see.

Crush it Out!—The order of the Pope to Archbishop HUGHES is to CRUSH OUT REPUBLICANISM! Here is an extract from the letter of Pope Pius to **JOHN HUGHES**, on his late departure from Rome to return to the United States:

"If our church is to live, it must be in America. Governments and States are tottering here. Everything is uncertain. Another year and a revolution may have swept away our society. My good Archbishop, I look to you for the future. SPREAD ROMANISM IN AMERICA. CRUSH OUT REPUBLICANISM. The church may before a month flee to your shores."

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW YORK.—Our readers will remember that, at the election last fall in the State of New York, there were but little short of a dozen tickets in the field, representing the various aims of the day. Since that time there has, apparently, been but one really distinctive organization in the Empire State—that of the Know-Nothing! All other parties, and fractions of parties, having "fused" to oppose Sam. There are those, however, who—like the 7,000 Irishmen that had not bowed the knee to Baal—are not disposed to be anything but Whigs—whigs of the pure stamp, undiluted with Abolitionism or any other ism. These are making an effort to find the old landmarks, and to bring back the dispersed forces of the ancient faith. They have established their headquarters at Constitution Hall in New York city, and issued addresses to the Whigs of the City and State. In the former, they eschew the "primary meetings," so called, which have been in vogue for a few years past, and which have been so prolific of corruption both on the Whig and Democratic side of the question. A rejuvenation are for a re-organization of the Whig party, and a return to the first principles of the Whig party in their midst. In addressing the Whigs of the State at large, they repudiate the Albany Junta, headed and controlled by Thurlow Weed, as well as "fusions," whether with the Know-Nothing or their opposers.

An old lady in Mason county says that a heavy bloom of the black locust is one of the surest premonitions of a fine corn crop, and can be relied on as a certainty.

Chips 'at Home' and Abroad!

At Home.

Wednesday, May 23.

I was much surprised, and agreeably gratified, on yesterday evening, by the receipt, through the Editor of "The News," of a massive Gold Pen, and Pencil, accompanied with a very flattering note, from **Rev. D. T. STUART**, of "Stuart's Female College."

I am glad that my remarks in reference to the College are so highly appreciated by its President; although what I said was intended as an humble tribute to just merit, and not designed to win golden encomiums. **Mr. S.** will accept my thanks for his beautiful present.

I was present at a meeting of the City Council, on Friday evening last, and have the gratification to announce, for the information of all concerned, that an appropriation was made to pay for a lock placed on the door of the Relief Home House, some time since. Who says we are not progressing?

It has not been ascertained who waded the creek. I will give "ten cents" to the wader.

The boys who played cards in the court house, are known, and if they don't know it, they will have a *Dear* time of it.

The most important question agitating the minds of our good citizens at present is, Have we a Street Surveyor among us, and if we have, why don't he attend to his duties?

A private word for the City Council.—You should have the nuisance in the shape of old hides, on the corner of Main and 8th removed, or you will stand a good chance for another indictment. There's no telling what the ladies may do about it. "When she will, she will."—You know this from experience. Visit *Record Book*, Shelby Circuit Court, March term, 1855.

This evening, I went, in company with several, to the African Church, where an meeting of the Society of the Friends of the Slave, was held. The sermon, the subject of which was the depravity of the human heart. The able divine thus illustrated his argument:

"Brethren, one day de ole woman's kitchen table got broke, an' I was sent into de woods to cut a tree to make a new one. I took de axe and went into de woods, and I waded into de depths of de forest."

"All nature was as beautiful as a lady going to de wedding. De leaves glided on de maple tree like new quarter dollars in de missionary box, de sun shone brilliant, and nature looked as gay as a buck rabbit in a parley garden in a parley garden."

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The Lexington (Mo.) Express says: "We learn that the hemp seed sown this spring has generally come up well, and the crop thus far promises to be abundant."

There is a scheme on foot to hold during this month, a Grand Bazaar in London, "to promote the movement now making to extend free labor for cotton goods, with a view to the discouragement of slavery in the United States."

Fraternizing.—The anti-American papers of Kentucky, following the lead of the Washington "Union," have all republished from Putnam's Magazine for May, a long article in opposition to the American party and its principles, entitled, "America for the Americans," and lauded it very highly. The article was written by the well known notorious Abolitionist **LESLIE PARKE GODWIN**. Of course, from his pen, it would be against Americanism, and exactly suit the taste of such papers as the Frankfort "Yeoman," Louisville "Times," and the rest of the brand of the anti-American press!

More Trouble with Spain.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 22d inst., says that the last steamer from Europe brought increased troubles to the government in the shape of dispatches from Madrid. He further says that the statements published some months since by the Union, of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Black Warrior affair receives its contradiction by the last arrival. The writer we quote, says that he does not pretend to give the precise wording of the dispatches, but that their effect upon Secretary Marcy, after their perusal, was sufficient to cause rather a violent departure of the papers from his hands upon the desk before him, accompanied with the insignificant expression from him, of—"The damned fools," alluding to the Spanish ministry.

SECRET COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE.—Archbishop Kenrick, says the New York Crusader, has convened in his palace a secret council of the Bishops of his province, where business of high importance will be transacted, by the help of a dozen of pro-consuls of his holiness in the United States. As long as the high representatives of the Pope in America hold secret meetings, no politician or editor has a word in condemnation; but when Americans unite in private councils, loud are the imprecations against them, and they are called ignominious, murderers, traitors, Christless, Godless, and ruffians! We hope that the Catholic press will have no more abuses for the Know-Nothing, as we believe they have the same right as foreign Bishops, to meet secretly in any part of their native soil.

"THE END IS NOT YET."—The Millerites are in a peck of trouble. They have set day after day as the one on which the Saviour will make his second and final advent, but their hope is again deferred, and if their hearts are not sick, it is wondrous strange, if the poetic sentiment is true. "The 19th was the last day named by these people who are 'wise beyond their generation'—and yet the world just as for nearly the Sun rises even earlier than it did on the 19th, and stays up longer evenings, too—the Moon shines as brightly as ever; and the sky, though it looks as if it was 'high,' being somewhat 'blue,' yet we have known it look so before, and probably now will be able to maintain its equilibrium. No, let the Millerites, and all others, 'point their houses in order!' and, at the coming of the Son of Man—whether it be at the third or ninth hour—be 'found watching!'"

